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# The People's Press.

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## A Hidden Continental.

The eventful year of 1778 was drawing to a close, when Col. Campbell, of the British army, landed near Savannah and fell furiously on the Americans, under Gen. Howe. Howe's troops were in no condition to face the enemy; an unsuccessful campaign in the Floridas had enfeebled his men by disease, and, deeming discretion the better part of valor, he retreated up the river.

Of course, the then capital of Georgia fell into the hands of the enemy, who abused his triumph and consigned his name to an unenviable fame.

There was a strong Tory element in Savannah which had been kept in check by the presence of the Continentals; but when the British marched into the city it arose and asserted its strength. Houses were plundered, and a number of patriots bayoneted in the streets. Neighbor rose against neighbor, and tories led a plundering soldiery to the homes of the patriots.

The Holly family, that dwelt in Savannah at the time of its capture and sack, consisted of three persons—the mother and two children. The father, a man of wealth and influence in Georgia, had died the year that preceded the outbreak of the war, and the home of his family was one of the finest residences in the city.

Miriam Holly, the oldest child, was a beautiful girl of nineteen; while her brother was five years her junior. If the father had lived, he might have been a tory, for he was devotedly attached to the mother country, and when the king's troops took possession of the capital, Col. Campbell commanded that the Holly's home should not be ransacked.

Thus the house escaped pillage, and Miriam hastened to thank the soldier for his kindness.

Col. Campbell was struck by the girl's grace and remarkable lovliness, and retained her at his headquarters until he learned her family history by many adroit questions.

"There goes the handsomest woman in Georgia," cried Campbell, as the girl left the house.

His companion, who happened to be his chief of staff, looked after Miriam, and remarked:

"I quite agree with the Colonel. These American rebels are all beautiful."

Campbell was silent for a moment.

"We will not occupy this building to-morrow," he said suddenly; "I am going to take up my abode beneath the same roof that shelters Miriam Holly."

"Love at first sight, colonel," said the chief of staff, with a merry twinkle in his eyes. "Is Lady Bonn so soon forgotton, my dear colonel?"

"Lady Bonn be hanged!" cried Campbell. "A soldier loves when and whom he pleases; and besides, major, one is not obliged to marry those American girls because he loves them."

The conversation was interrupted by the arrival of an orderly, and was not resumed.

On the following day, Col. Campbell made Miriam Holly's home his headquarters.

The girl grew deadly pale when she learned the sudden change, and said in a whisper to her mother:

"This is a terrible event. He is not fit to depart yet, nor will he be for a week to come."

"Miriam, I have been thinking that it might be policy for us to give him up to the army," replied Mrs. Holly.

"Give him up now!" cried the girl. "Give him up now, and hear every tory in Savannah cry for his blood? No! Unless discovered, he shall remain where he is until he is able to escape."

Miriam Holly spoke with much firmness, and tears stood in her mother's eyes when she opened her arms and received the daughter in her embrace.

"Forgive me, Miriam," she cried. "We must keep our secret from Col. Campbell. He must not know who lies to-day beneath our roof."

So Miriam hastened from her mother's presence, and by touching a concealed spring in the wall of an unfinished room revealed a narrow stairway. She at once mounted the steps and entered a very small apartment, into which the light streamed from a sky window.

The room was tenanted. On a low cot lay a man in his twenties. His dark hair contrasted vividly with the deadly palor of his face, and the suit of Continental uniform, with a sword, that hung against the wall over the bed, told he was an American soldier. A boy of fifteen, who sat on the edge of the bed, was reading aloud, but in a cautious tone, when the door opened to admit Miriam.

The invalid's face lit up with a smile when the fair girl came forward and took his fevered hand.

Then she told him about Col. Campbell's change of quarters, and he listened without a question.

"Well," said he, at last, "what are we going to do?"

"We are going to remain here until we get strong enough to leave the city," answered Miriam, with a smile; and even while she spoke, a faint noise below told her the British colonel was moving in his new quarters.

The Continental was a captain in Howe's little army. He had served the colonies with a zeal unsurpassed by none who rallied around the cause of freedom; but disease had seized upon him in Florida, and he returned with the troops to Georgia to find an asylum in Miriam Holly's house, and to be nursed by her through the long hours of his fever. The attending physician was a man who knew how to keep a secret, and as his sympathies were with the patriotic cause, he gave Miriam many useful hints that looked to the hidden soldier's health and future safety.

Col. Campbell, bent on the conquest of the poor girl's heart, tried to make himself agreeable to the inmates of the mansion. Miriam took good care to show him that his absence would be more agreeable than his company, and the widow treated him with courtesy and kept him aloof from suspicion for several days.

It was believed by the tories of Savannah that a number of Continentals remained secreted in the city. Indeed, several had been discovered since its capture, and at the time of the commandant's change of quarters an active search for such persons was going on.

"Is this house haunted, Miss Miriam?" asked the colonel one morning at the breakfast table.

The girl started at the abrupt question, and wondered if she turned pale.

"Haunted!" she echoed with an effort. The ghost must be rats. Have you been visited by sheeted beings?"

"No; but after I retired last night I heard a noise like the distant sound of voices. It seemed to be directly overhead, and I called my chief of staff. Who sleeps over my apartment, if you permit so bold a question?"

"My brother," answered Miriam quickly. "I was with him until a late hour last night."

"And the night before?"

"Yes."

Then, I heard the sound of your voices, no doubt," said Campbell, glancing at the chief of staff, whose eyes during the conversaton had been fastened on the girl's face.

Major Gilford had noticed every change of countenance, and when the twain had retired from the breakfast table he grasped his superior's arm:

"What do you say now, colonel?" he cried in triumph.

"I don't know what to say. I—"

"I watched her like a hawk, and I tell you that girl is dissimulating. There is a rebel soldier in this house."

Colonel Campbell looked at his major, but did not speak.

"I never did believe that she was a tory," continued Guilford. "She is one of the rankest rebels in Savannah. Why, colonel, so long as a Continental remains beneath this roof, you cannot succeed with her. He stands between you and Miriam Holly; so you see the line of your policy is clearly before you."

The British colonel started.

"I did not think of that," he said. "Major, we will solve this mystery of the sounds we heard last night."

"With me it is solved already," was the chief of staff's reply.

From that hour Miriam Holly was closely watched.

Her absence from the lower rooms was noted, and the colonel knew when she was not in her boudoir.

As the days waned, the hidden continental improved, and at last he rose and donned his faded uniform.

"To-morrow night, if it be dark and stormy," Miriam said to him, while she polished his sword in the light of the lamp. "I have the doctor's assistance, and the nurse will not fail you. You know wither to ride, and before long this sword which Howe has missed will flash once more before the enemy."

Miriam Holly fancied she was about to outwit the king's men. The Continental was ready for flight, and there were true friends who promised to help him beyond the city.

It was with delight that the girl hailed the great drops of rain that pattered on the panes of her window when the darkness of the chosen night fell over the city like a pall. The thunder rolled about the house and, now and then, flashes of lightening revealed glimpses of the carnival of rain.

In the hidden room stood Capt. Tempest, the shadow of his former self, but strong in the desire for liberty. He waited for Miriam, who came at last, and showed him the raindrops on her.

"The elements are assisting us," she said joyfully. "The doctor is waiting, like a hero under the elm, and he has the password."

"Good! Are they asleep?"

"They retired two hours ago," said Miriam. "I am satisfied the coast is clear."

Then the soldier picked up his sword with a pride that caused his eyes to flash and Miriam was smiling upon him, when a voice made both start and hold their breath.

A step on the secret stairs!

The twain exchanged startled glances and the girl turned to the door, which opened suddenly and revealed the face of Col. Campbell. Over his shoulders flashed the chief of staff's triumphant eyes.

This unexpected event threw the lovers off their guard, and as the British officers leaped into the room with sword half drawn, he of the highest rank exclaimed:

"A rebel's roost! So, so! Surrender at once, or I will rob the rebel troops of one speaking officer."

His last words were addressed to the Continental captain, whose answer was kept back by Miriam Holly's action.

Shrinking from the British officers, she reached the bed, whereon a pistol lay, and a moment later she held it tightly gripped in her hand.

"Gentlemen, it may be the king's cause that will lose in this game," she said, addressing Col. Campbell. "You will sheath your sword and obey me."

Campbell and his chief of staff exchanged glances.

At Miriam's command they stepped from before the door, and she looked at her love.

"You know the way," she said. "These soldiers will not pursue in such a storm; I will be responsible for their safety, for they wouldn't have a bullet in their uniform for the world. Go, Marvin, and let every blow you strike be a blow for freedom!"

He said "Good by" as he stepped to the door, bade the discomfited officers good night, in a sarcastic tone that made them wince, and then passed down the stairs.

The officers' forced confinement was irksome to them, and the minutes passed slowly away. By and by Miriam Holly laid the pistol on the bed, and told the story of her lover's sickness. Campbell and his chief of staff listened to her voice, forgetting that they were prisoners no longer.

When they were at last down the narrow stairs, Miriam's eyes followed them, and her good night, so full of triumph, made Campbell grate his teeth.

"She's beaten me," he said to his brother officer. "I've lost the prize. We'l go back to the old quarters."

He was as good as his word, and few persons ever learned why the colonel so hastily quitted the Holly mansion and returned to his first quarters.

Capt. Tempest escaped and returned to Savannah at the head of a regiment when the British flag was lowered to a delivered nation.

Then he claimed a bride, and everybody was made acquainted with the story of the hidden Continental.—*The South.*

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A Cure for Colds in the Head.—A correspondent of an English paper writes: It would seem as if the cure for those worst of small nuisances, colds in the head, which Dr. Ferrier, of King's College, London, suggested in the *Lancet*, might prove to be a remedy of great value. It is snuff—a white powder—composed of the following ingredient: Hydrochlorate of morphia, two grains; acacia powder, two drams; trisnitrate of bismuth, six drams—the whole making up a powder of which one-quarter to one-half may be safely taken, if necessary, in the course of twenty-four hours. Dr. Ferrier says that with this he has twice cured himself of very violent colds, once, indeed, by taking trisnitrate of bismuth alone, which is a very powerful remedy for catarrh of the mucous membrane, and is the most important ingredient in this snuff. Dr. Ferrier mentions two other persons who were cured of violent colds by the same snuff, and to these instances we may add that of the present writer, who, having a very violent cold coming on, with the sensation of weight in the temple and the usual disagreeable feeling in the throat, as well as the usual ordinary catarrh, made trial of Dr. Ferrier's remedy one evening, and got up the following morning completely free from cold, which has not since recurred. The snuff, instead of increasing the tendency to sneeze, almost immediately begins to diminish it.

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Looking up Immigrants.—The following concerning one of our citizens is from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of a recent date: Lawyer Neil Dumont, of Charlotte, N. C., well and favorably known hereabouts as the former efficient head of the Springfield weather office, is in this section as agent of the North Carolina Board of Agriculture, to encourage emigration to that State. He has lived there about a year, and speaks from the stand-point of a northern man. He likes the people, the climate and the country so well that he cordially recommends them. At the same time, it is with sensible reservations. It is not the place for folks with no capital to start anew; but for good farmers with sufficient money to get a start, he believes there is a profitable opportunity in North Carolina. There is also room for all manufacturers. Land in large bodies can be bought for 60 cents, and there is average good land for $2 and $3 an acre in abundance, but of course with meagre improvements. Sensible people down there, as at the North, believe in Hayes, and there is no political persecution.

## The Turkish Sedan.

A GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY—CAPTURE OF PLEVNA AND THE WHOLE OF OSMAN PASHA'S ARMY.

Dispatches from Turkey announce the unconditional surrender of Osman Pasha on Sunday. The Turkish commander attempted to break through in the direction of Widden. He was attacked in front and rear, and was compelled to lay down his arms after a heroic struggle, in which he was seriously wounded. The surrender of the town and army was unconditional. Hunger and cold had come to the aid of the Russians, and contributed largely to the discomfiture of the Turks.

THE SCENES OF OPERATIONS.

The town of Plevna, with the fate of which that of the Ottoman Empire is so intimately bound up, forms one corner of the limited octagonal area in which the hostile operations in Bulgaria have been carried out. The angles of this area are Rustchuk, Rasgrad, Osman Bazar, Shipka, Lovatz, Plevna, Nicopolis, and Sistava. Roughly speaking, each distance is about thirty miles, except on the southeastern side, where the lines from Osman Bazar is about fifty-five miles in length. The distance between the extreme angles of this space does not reach one hundred miles—that between Sistova and the northern outlet of the Shipka Pass is no more than sixty, and from Lovatz to Osman Bazar is but eighty miles. We may represent the Danube between Rustchuk and Nicopolis as the chord of an arc strung to its extreme tension; and the arrow, the line Sistova-Shipka, would be the central artery of Russian communications between their base and the front. On the circumference of the arc the Turks had three considerable armies—one at Plevna under Osman Pasha; one in and north of the Balkans passes, originally under Suleiman Pasha, but more recently commanded by Raouf Pasha; and another holding the space between the sources of the Kara Lom and Chali Dere rivers, in the east, originally commanded by Mehemet Ali, but lately by Suleiman Pasha.

THE CAPTURED TOWN.

Plevna is a town of about 17,000 inhabitants, built in terraces upon a hill, at the junction of two small streams, the Gravitze, or Kriviza, which flows from east to west, and the Tuijeniza, or Tucenica, which rises to the southeast of the town. Both these brooks have a separate course of from six to seven miles in length, and, uniting immediately below the town, flow as one stream, about two miles further to the westward, into the river Vid. The streets of the town are narrow and tortuous, and as most of the houses are built of stone and surrounded by orchards and gardens, with high walls or thick hedges, it is susceptible of a good defence. The circumstance that it is not commanded from any point in the environs renders the position still more formidable, as it can be carried only by assault. Of the houses, 1,427 were inhabited by Christians before the war, and 1,627 by Mussulmans, there being also a mixture of Circassians, Jews, and Gypsies. Since hostilities began, however, a large number of fugitives, from Nicopolis, Sistova, Loftcha and other places, have sought refuge in Plevna; so that the number of inhabitants has become nearly double what it formerly was. The only buildings in the town of any architectural pretensions or in any way remarkable are two Bulgarian churches, a Turkish mosque, and a large hospital, built during the time when Midhat Pasha was governor-general of the province. Still the town, lying in a valley, bowered among a multitude of fruit-trees, has a picturesque appearance; and, sheltered by high ground from the cold north wind, enjoys an exceptionally mild and healthy climate.

The town has long borne, both among the Turks and the Bulgarians, the epithet of the "impregnable," in the same way that Genoa is distinguished by the Italians as "the superb," Florence as "the beautiful," etc. In the case of Plevna, the addition of the adjective dates back to the time of Bajazid the Great. When this monarch overran and subdued Bulgaria and drove the Bulgarian Emperor from his throne, the garrison of Plevna, under the command of Michael, made such an obstinate and determined resistance that the invaders were unable to posses themselves of the town. For six-and-sixty years—so runs the legend as related by the country folk—every effort made by the Turks to reduce Plevna was ineffectual; the town and its gallant garrison, although at times hard pressed, still held out. Its commander, Michael, received from his enemies, who recognized his courage and ability, the title of "Ghazi," or "the Conqueror;" and it was only after his death that Plevna ultimately fell into the hands of the Turks. The career of Osman Pasha, its second heroic defender, has not been entirely parallel, for, although he long since received the title of "Ghazi" for his masterly defense of the town, he has been destined to witness its fall.

(From the Charlotte Democrat.)

## N. C. Conference.

The N. C. Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, met in Salisbury on the 28th November and adjourned on the 5th December. We give below some items of interest.

The following is a list of Delegates elected by the Conference to the General Conference which meets in Atlanta in May next: *Clerical*—Revs. N. H. D. Wilson, L. S. Burkhead, W. S. Black, B. Craven, J. W. North, W. H. Bobbitt and E. A. Yates. *Laymen*—C. J. Montgomery, Henry Lilly, W. P. Kornegay, F. C. Robbins, O. W. Carr, Dr. W. J. T. Miller and Rev. T. M. Jones.

Resolutions in favor of forming a Western N. C. Conference were adopted, if the division of the present N. C. Conference is thought prudent by the General Conference.

The following is a summary of the report of Dr. T. C. Smith, Treasurer of the Board of Missions. The table shows the amount received from each District for both Foreign and Domestic, as well as the total amount:

GENERAL SUMMARY OF MISSION FUND FOR 1877.

| DISTRICT. | FOREIGN. | DOMESTIC. |
|---|---|---|
| Raleigh,..... | $451 81 | $288 00 |
| Hillsboro..... | 474 00 | 289 55 |
| Greensboro... | 374 83 | 237 90 |
| Salisbury..... | 248 00 | 173 64 |
| Fayetteville... | 372 50 | 246 50 |
| Wilmington... | 229 82 | 222 21 |
| Shelby..... | 335 70 | 236 45 |
| Charlotte..... | 398 82 | 221 80 |
| Newbern..... | 262 25 | 208 53 |
| Washington.. | 271 09 | 205 55 |
| | $3,419 81 | $2.330 18 |

Total collected.....$5,749 94

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be requested to consider the propriety and wisdom of holding, in the city of Baltimore, in the year——, a Pann-Methodist Convention to be composed of representatives from all branches of the great Methodist family.

*Resolved*, That the President of our Conference Board of Missions be instructed to open a subscription to raise funds to build a church in Shanghai, China, to be known as "the Marvin Memorial Chapel."

The following statistical table shows the aggregate of statistics for the Conference year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Traveling Preachers..... | 147 |
| Local Preachers..... | 234 |
| White Members..... | 58,390 |
| Colored Members..... | 433 |
| Infants Baptized..... | 2,339 |
| Adults Baptized..... | 2,884 |
| Number of Sabbath Schools.... | 664 |
| Number of S. S. Teachers..... | 3,979 |
| Number of S. S. Scholars ..... | 30,955 |
| Volumes in S. S. Libraries..... | 33,569 |
| Value of Libraries..... | $7,396 |
| Parsonages ..... | 67 |
| Value of Parsonages..... | $87,325 |
| Number of Churches..... | 745 |
| Vavue of Churches..... | $691,697 |

This report does not include the value of Greensboro Female College and Davenport Female College.

Charlotte was unanimously selected as the place for holding the next Conference.

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## Business and Finance.

In the bank statement of last week, the legal tender average suddenly drops $2,101,100, and falls lower than it has at any time before this year. Nevertheless, it is higher that it was at this time last year, and there is less reason to apprehend any of those dangers which a small reserve usually portends. In the specie average there is an increase of $671,000, which may be due in part to the sales of gold by the Treasury during the early part of the week. There is a small increase in loans, and a small decrease in deposits, but neither is of importance, and the increase of $98,000 in circulation is not enough to occasion especial inquiry. In fact, the banking system is working much more easily and freely than is usual at this season, and there is less apprehension of disturbance in the future, notwithstanding the withdrawal of many millions in legal-tenders since last year. The exchanges were very heavy last week, exceeding by more than 23 per cent. those of the corresponding week last year, and yet the stock transactions were not extraordinarily large. In general business there has been no great change, though the tendency is toward improvement.

There is no important change in the metal market, but the prospect of a largely increased yield of silver is materially diminished by the latest reports from the Ophir mine. The late discovery of a rich deposit in that mine seems to have been speedily followed by a discontinuance of the thin vein reached—a discovery which the bonanza operators, with characteristic skill, contrived to make more profitable to themselves than to the public. The yield of the great Comstock mines indicates a very full aggregate for the year, but there is a growing impression in well informed quarters that the anxiety of the owners to secure other interests in mines of the Comstock lode betokens approaching exhaustion of the bonanza deposit in the regions already worked.

## Mending Matrimonial Chains.

A curious institution for the purpose of matrimonial reconciliation existing in old provinces of Prussia, in which the population amounts to more than seventeen millions, who are mainly Protestants. The courts have, of course, the power of granting divorces; but before any suit for divorce can be entertained, a very singular process must be gone through. Man and wife are required in the first instance to present themselves before some clerical or some lay authority for the purpose of being, if possible, reconciled. When the marriages are of different religions, the magistrates may be applied to for this purpose. But as the people of these provinces are, for the most part Protestants, in a vast majority of cases the clergyman is the reconciling authority prescribed by the law. The plaintiff in such a quarrel must, in the first instance, go to him and state his or her grievance, and the clergyman must next hear the wife or the husband, who, in the contemplated suit, would become the defendant. When he has heard them seperately, so as to become acquainted with the strength and weakness of the case on both sides, he then hears them together, and exerts all his powers of persuasion to enact a reconciliation. If he fails in his efforts, the parties can proceed with their suit; but some very interesting statistics have been recently issued at Berlin with respect to the success of such efforts. It appears that in 1873 the number of married couples who desired a seperation were 7,325. Of these, no fewer than 2,828 were reconciled by the intervention of clergymen. In 603 of these cases reconciliation proved ineffectual; but the general result, without taking into account pending cases, was that nearly one-third of the whole number of matrimonial disputes were thus appeased. In 1874 the number of quarreling couples and the proportion of those reconciled were about the same.—Even a failure in the first instance does not seem to destroy the efficacy of the resource; for of those who renewed their quarrels a second time, about a third were once more reconciled. The success of the clergy, in fact, in this function is so considerable, that they have earned the honorable title of "pence-makers."

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The Next Census.—One of the most important of the bills introduced, and which must be considered at this session of Congress, is one providing for taking the ninth census and the apportionment of representation under it. It is claimed by the Southern members that, to protect the New England and Middle States, the Southern States were not properly canvassed for the last census, and they mean that this omission shall not be repeated in 1880. On the basis of one representative for every 150,000 inhabitants, the State of Texas, now having but six members in the House, expects to be represented by twenty members in the Twenty-seventh Congress. Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are likewise calculating on an increased representation; while the Northern States will endeavor to keep their present number. Under the last apportionment, the representation in the House was increased just 50 members, from 242 to 292, and since then Colorado has added one more to the number. As the Hall of Representatives is already seated to its utmost capacity, its enlargement before the new appointment takes effect seems to be a matter of imperative necessity.

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A Cheap Hard Soap.—Many housekeepers in the country know how difficult it is to obtain a good article of bar soap. The yellow soap sold at the stores cuts as soft as cheese, and rubs away as easily, and unless the housewife orders a box of soap at a time and puts it up in the attic or some dry place, the yearly record will show a good sum paid out for soap purchased by the bar. The following receipt will prove a desirable item of economy: Four large bars of yellow soap, two pounds of sal-soda, three ounces of borax, one ounce of liquid ammonia. Shave the soap in thin slices and put it into eight quarts of soft water (rain water is best); when the soap is nearly dissolved, add the borax and sal-soda, stirring till all is melted. Pour into a large tub or shallow pan; when nearly cool, add the ammonia slowly, mixing it well. Let it stand a day or two, then cut into cakes or bars, and dry in a warm place. No better soap can be made to wash white clothes, calicoes and flannels, and it is excellent for household purposes. It costs three cents a pound, and is made in less than half an hour. This receipt has been sold for five dollars, and will be of service to every family.—*Southern Farmer.*

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The *Chronicle* says the grading of the Milton and Sutherlin railroad is completed and the track-laying going on lively. They expect to have trains running into Milton in January.

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Twenty bales of cotton were burned on a flat car on the N. C. Railroad, near Concord, on Saturday last, by sparks from the engine.

## The Gratitude of the Colored People—What They say of North Carolina.

We find the subjoined report in the Charlotte *Observer*. It was made by a committee of the A. M. E. Conference (colored,) that was lately in session at Salisbury. The report is on the "state of the country."

*Dear Bishop and Brethren:*—We, your committe on the state of the country, beg leave to report as follows: Many have been the obstacles in the way of harmony among the masses of North Carolina and the South generally. Our people have been discouraged in their effort to acquire and beautify homes of their own. Agricultural advancement has been much retarded, and education has languished. In fact all the interests that go to make a State or country great and happy, have been arrested by the unsettled state of things. Many have been the prayers of the good people of this and all other States that prosperity, harmony and enterprise would again bless this country of ours. Even a year ago many fears were entertained as to what the future of the country would be. But by close observation it is declared by all with whom we have conversed, that not since 1860 has there been such a tranquility in this State, and in the South generally, as within the past year. Never have the colored people of this State been so greatly encouraged to purchase lands and build themselves comfortable mansions, and be happy in this country to-day. Agricultural enterprise is being encouraged; education is becoming prominent in the minds of all the good men of both races in North Carolina. The State has taken in hand the education of teachers for our race. One thing in this direction is quite gratifying, and that is that Gov. Vance has been the leader in this gracious work of elevating our people.—And the Governor could not have introduced a more important measure, one more conductive to the elevation of our race and harmony of the people generally in North Carolina. We think that the days of yore are fast returning to the old North State. Enterprises in the way of manufactories, and the prospects for the material advancement of our people, are good; no power of popular education is being impressively felt; the disapprobation of every good son of North Carolina, colored or white, is felt upon every attempt at riot at any time, or in any place.

Now, let every minister in this Conference do all in his power to further the most elevated and happy condition of the people of our long languishing State and country.

J. A. Tyler,
W. H. Ferguson,
Mayfield Shade.

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Lakes in North Carolina.—The only bodies of fresh water in the State which attain to the dignity of lakes are in the eastern section. They are 15 in number. The largest is Mattamuskeet, in Hyde county, which has an area of nearly 100 square miles. Its form is elliptical, and its dimensions 15 miles by 5 to 7. This and three others, Phelps Lake and Pungo Lake, are situated in the great swamp between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Phelps Lake has about one-third of the area of Mattamuskeet, and the others are of much smaller dimensions. In the White Oak swamp of Jones and Carteret counties is a group of small oval lakes only a few miles apart and connected by canals partly natural and partly artificial. The largest of these, North West Lake, has an area of 10 to 12 miles. In the Green Swamp of Brunswick county occurs another lake of the same form and character, 8 miles long by 5 wide. These lakes are all situated in the highest parts of the swamps in which they are found, and have sandy bottoms, for the most part, and a depth of 4 or 5 to 8 or 10 feet, and occasionally more. There are five other small lakes in Bladen county, about half way between Wilmington and Fayetteville, between Cape Fear river and South river. Their average area is probably not more than two square miles. The aggregate lake surface of the State is more than 200 square miles.—*Prof. Kerr's Geological Report.*

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These silver twenty-cent pieces have one most remarkable peculiarity. When a man is spending one of them, he can swear, from the way it feels, without ever looking at it, that it is a quarter, and he never knows any better until the tradesman or the bar-keeper hands it back to him. But when the same man is getting his change, he can tell a twenty cent piece with his eyes shut and one hand tied behind him, by the way it feels when it touches his honest palm. The government ought to do something to remedy this defect.

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Messrs. E. C. Grier & Son, we learn from the *Observer*, have the machinery all ready for their new cotton factory in Mecklenburg county, and expect to be ready for operation early in the coming year.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1877.


Notice.—All persons indebted to this office are requested to call and settle. We would consider a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

The Press will be mailed to new subscribers from the present time to January 1st, 1879 at $2 per copy. Subscribe now.

## DESPERATE POSITION OF TURKEY.

Last week's dispatches brought us the news that Turkey had again lost a strong and important military position. The thrill sent throughout the Ottoman Empire has scarcely died away when a yet more thrilling fact is announced in the surrender of Osman Pasha and the consequent capture of Plevna. Though Plevna was formerly an ordinary unfortified town, through the military genius of the aforesaid commander it was made into a strong fortress, and resisted successfully the onslaughts of the Russians. But men without food are not fitted to do fighting. Thus when Osman Pasha saw that the provisions of his army were exhausted, he was forced to attack or starve. He attempted the former, was unable to defeat the Russian grenadiers, and was also unable to return to the protection of the city for his way had been cut off. He fought desperately and with a courage that won for him the admiration even of his enemies, but he had to yield. That same night the Russians were in Plevna. The capture of this town has had a great effect on Europe, and is of vast significance.

In St. Petersburg, for instance, the news was received with the greatest demonstrations; the theatres gave special celebrations, and the city was illuminated. In England, Russian securities rose suddenly in value, and though speculators threw large amounts on the market, yet the demand was as great as the supply. And last of all it has a terrible significance for doomed Turkey. Nothing now prevents the victorious Russians from pushing forward and attacking the Capital of the Empire itself. The flower of the Turkish army has been captured and the power is broken. Had the Sultan made terms of peace when Kars fell, he might still have had the terms modified, at least more so than can be expected now since Plevna, too, has fallen. The conditions are very humiliating, but it will soon be a question of "to be or not to be" on the part of the Turks. For the three hundred thousand winter-hardened soldiers marching with irresistible force will soon knock at the Sultan's very door. What interference on the part of other nations may do we cannot say. That aside, however, the day of the Ottoman power in Europe seems to be fast drawing to a close.

## Congressional.

Some sharp words between Messrs. Gordon and Conkling, in debate in the Senate Executive session on the 16th, which it was feared might result in something more serious, was amicably settled by the intervention of friends, without compromising either party. It turned out to be a mutual misunderstanding all around. The following explains the matter.

The nomination of Wade, as revenue collector, in Georgia, was pending in the Senate, on Friday. Mr. Gordon opposed it, and Mr. Blaine supported it.

After this there was a temporary lull in the proceedings caused by a suggestion from some Senator to adjourn.

Mr. Conkling, and it is said one or two other Senators, called "go on, go on with the regular order."

Gen. Gordon rose and said that the Senator from New York was arrogating too much to himself in undertaking to order the Senators and the Vice President to go on with the business of the Senate. The Senator was not the Senate.

Mr. Conkling responded that the senator's statement that he was ordering the Senate was untrue.

Gen. Gordon repeated what he had said, and Mr. Conkling followed with his disclaimer in the same terms as before.

Gen. Gordon then said: "This can be settled elsewhere."

Mr. Conkling quickly replied: "So far as I am concerned it can be settled here or elsewhere."

Senator Conkling was the more excited of the two, though both Senators were quite ruffled.

Senators Thurman and Hamlin both attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters, and said that they did not think there need be any cause for misunderstanding.

Mr. Hamlin said it was very customary for senators to call for the regular order of business when there was a lull in the proceedings; that he had frequently done it himself and with no intention to offend any one.

Nothing further was said by either Senators Gordon or Conkling, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

Mr. Wade was confirmed by the solid Republican vote, so that the President for once had the unanimous support of his party. The Democrats all voted to reject.

The Raleigh *News* says the State Treasurer, on Tuesday last, issued, on the proper warrant, ten thousand dollars on account of the penitentiary appropriation. This is the last instalment for the present year, and the Treasurer says he had to scrape the bottom to meet it.

## THE SUGGESTIONS OF THE SEASON.

Of all the year, the period now near at hand is held to be the season of gladness and rejoicing. The approach to the beginning of a new year is made through the portal of Christmas, and the beginning of a new year is somewhat like the beginning of a new life. It would be, if the old life did not so cling to it and project itself into it. But, then, the new old life starts forward with the strongest motives to faith and cheerfulness opened full upon it. Both heaven and earth exhibit their tenderness to us. The story of the Cross is then told to listening hearts, and this anniversary is to Protestant, Catholic and Greek, the ladder on which bright hopes mount and make fellowship with things in heaven. The story is that of affection not general, nor stinted, nor weak, nor unworthy—one the basis of the hope of an immortal destiny. What are the troubles of the past, the troubles that still impend over us, in view of such a destiny? What are separation and losses and pain and deprivation? We live in our souls, and if the mind may have a lofty joy while the body passes through the fire, it has the motive of it here. And then the season, naturally enough, is full of earthly tenderness. Being under the smile of heaven, we demand likewise the smile of friends. From Thanksgiving Day through Christmas to New Year's and beyond, human sympathy is quickened and happiness is poured into the laps of many cheerful homes. The stories that are now told tend to disconnect the mind from its business routine, and fancy plays amongst the ghostly, the mysterious, the horrible, making friends of all, and dissociating us from our purblind preoccupation with the customary, the compulsory and the sordid. The song and the dance, the jest, the feasting and the rioting have been inseparable from Christmas celebrations since the earliest times. Very early social distinctions were ignored on these festivities between rich and poor, save that the rich were expected to make good cheer for the poor. And the festival lasted from All Hallow Eve to Candlemas, or at least from the beginning of November through the first week of January. This season was presided over by a "lord of misrule" appointed for the occasion, and became in fact a carnival in its *abandon* of enjoyment of the good things provided for food, drink and animal comfort. The Christmas festivities, however, have never been free from the religious emotions due to their origin.

With all the feasting and rioting and mischief-making of the season, there has been the tenderness of a common humanity, the closer bond of the family union, and the union with heaven, ever uppermost in significance, whereas the carnival itself, although more evidently a churchly festival with all its relaxation from business, its parade of excess of joy, free abundance and scattering of bright trifles, exhibits only the reluctance of the animal to enter into the penance of abstinence in the Lenten season which succeeds the carnival. And so evident is this and so devoid of any ennobling or endearing sentiment, whether relating to human or divine affairs, that notwithstanding its relation to the season of Lent, it is conceded that it is one of the instances where ceremonies thoroughly pagan in their origin and their meaning have been adopted by an unpagan Church. The source of the carnival is probably the saturnalia of the Romans, as the saturnalia was when it lost its original signification of harvest-home celebration at the end of the year, and became mere revelry. It is a fact to be remarked that the season of saturnalia coincided almost precisely with the date now long fixed upon as Christmas—embracing five days, beginning with the seventeenth of December. Feasting and revelry then prevailed, and, no doubt, like those of Christmastide in early modern times, were limited by the capacity of the gourmand only. No business was done, and social distinctions of rank were for the time abolished. The custom of giving presents to children also formed part of the saturnalian festivities; and perhaps (we do not know) they had their Santa Claus, or Knecht Rupert, to distribute them to the little Romans. We are only certain they had no nursery rhyme beginning "It was the night before Christmas," for Christmas did not dawn upon the world until many hundred years after the saturnalia was so celebrated in Rome; and Kriss Kriskle, if he had gone there from some cold climate like ours, would have found no chimneys to go down, and no bedposts and no stockings to put his wares in. And where are those little sandaled, or, more likely, bare feet now? They are very likely pacing the same shining streets or reclining on the same beds of asphodel with other little feet which many of our readers now remember they have laid peacefully away from all their Christmas gambols now and for the coming Christmas-tides that shall come and go before we go out to seek them in the unknown dark way in which they have ran away from us. And the older boys and girls we wish were here, the boys and girls of much older growth. And those who were always old to us and reverenced, and who sat at the head and the foot of the Christmas board—where are they? Ah, this our Christmas is not a carnival. It is too tender, too sacred—must we say it—too sad.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Life is but short, and we should do all we can to prolong it. Check a cough or cold at once by using an old and reliable remedy such as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

## From Washington

From Washington dates of the 17th, we learn that the excitement over the Gordon-Conkling affair has entirely subsided.

No serious results with Mexico are apprehended. Troops, however, have been hurried forward to release the beleaguered Texans.

The Richmond *Whig* learns "that some of the officers in the army are eager for a war, being weary of a calm world and impatient of promotion."

Congress has adjourned over the holidays.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Turkey has intimated its willingness to accept the mediation of Europe in the interest of peace with Russia. Germany's participation in mediation depends upon Russia's consent to a parley. Anything on the part of England is not likely to be well received by Russia.

As to the fall of Plevna, Osman Pasha has sent a short telegram to the Porte stating that he had not received reinforcements nor provisions, but nevertheless resisted as long as possible. Finally he made an attempt to force a passage through the Russian lines of investment, in which the Turkish troops, despite their valor, were unsuccessful, and he himself taken prisoner.

The reported death of Osman Pasha is not credited. It was snowing heavily in the Balkans on the 16th.

It was believed in Constantinople, on the 17th, that Turkey's appeal for mediation, will amount to nothing.

## Key's Report.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a full and clear statement of the operations and condition of the Post Office Department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, including receipts from the money order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to the sum of $27,531,585.26. The additional sum of $7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the general treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885.26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33,486,322.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of $1,058,562.82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5,954,737.18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $6,326,184 received from international money orders of the preceding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,163,818.20 paid on liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows: Expenditures $32,382,504.24, receipts (ordinary) from money-order business and from official postage stamps $27,468,323.42; excess of expenditures $4,844,180.82.

The ordinary revenue of Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1878, are estimated at an increase of three per cent. over those of 1877, making $29,034,098.28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at $36,427,771, leaving an estimated deficiency for the year 1878 of 7,362,672.72. The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for improvements of the mail service and to protect the postal revenues from abuses practiced under existing laws is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

Southern Radicals are not much pleased with the course President Hayes has pursued. It is reported that Senator Patterson, (the carpet-bagger from South Carolina), recently called on the President and plainly told him that he had destroyed the Republican party. He pointed to South Carolina since Gov. Hampton's inauguration—that but one Republican was in the Legislature, and he was about to resign. He further said that there had not been held a single Republican meeting in the South since President Hayes went into office. According to the report of the interview in the Philadelphia *Times* the President said "he thought it possible that the Senator was in error, but Mr. Patterson gave facts and references which he told the President could not be gainsayed. Mr. Patterson said he entertained for the President the kindest feelings, but he thought his Southern policy was ruinous. He had protested to the President in person, again and again, but no attention was paid to his appeals. He thereupon decided to appeal to the country and he had been answered. He told the President that his speech had gone from one end of the country to the other, and he had received hundreds of letters of congratulation and requests for printed copies.

Such talk does not appear to have moved the President very much. Whilst he disclaimed any purpose to injure his party, he did not believe he was doing so, and said "his course had been prompted by a desire for peace and good feeling, and he believed there were signs that it was at hand. He was always anxious to learn the facts, and said he was always accessible."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

## One Cent a Day.

Economy is the order of the hour, and every every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value. Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year, we are not aware of it. *A Family Newspaper* should contain a carefully-prepared summary of all the news of the day, both *Religious* and *Secular*; and is arranged so that the two departments may be separated and read by two individuals at the same time, so much the better. *The Family Newspaper* should have attractive reading and information for the various members of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted, every week, to religious and moral improvement, to current secular news, to agriculture, commerce, markets, finance, to general literature, &c., with a special department for the young. Above all, the *Family Newspaper* should be perfectly *pure*, and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. To crown all, the *Family Newspaper* should be untrammelled by any affiliation with sect or party, and should be free to give all the good news from and about the world. If such a *Family Newspaper* can be had for *one cent a day*, it should be taken by every family in the land.

Such a *Family Newspaper*, in every respect, we find in the NEW YORK OBSERVER, now commencing its fifty-sixth volume. Progressive, comprehensive, sound, reliable, pure, it is just what is needed in your household. Send $3.15 for a year to THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York. Sample copies are sent free.

"You be mighty good eating," said the old darkey to the rabbit he held a prisoner. "You good for roast; you good for stew; you good for fry and you good for—not worf a cent for anything!" concluded the sentence as long ears escaped to the woods. And the old darkey furnishes an illustration of the conduct of the Radicals toward the carpet-bag Senator from South Carolina. So long as Patterson worked well in traces and served their purposes he was a many-headed (proper personage). They were ready to swear by Patterson to stand by him and use him, but when that famous individual determined to do the right thing for once, and voted in favor of Senator Thurman's resolution, these former Radical friends and supporters of his have come to the conclusion that he is a miserable poor devil after all. He is a better man to-day than when they were clasping him to their hypocritical bosoms, for he has made one step in the path of virtue.—*Washington Press.*

A Battleford special says the Blackfoot Indians are alarmed at the attitude of Sitting Bull and fears are entertained of trouble. Sitting Bull says he would like to know when the Almighty gave the Canadian government authority to keep Indians from buffalo. Sixty lodges of Sioux have joined Sitting Bull since the Commission met. He assumes an air of supreme defiance.

## The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, lately engaged on a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurement gives the height at 18 feet and a width on top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-four feet square and from twenty to twenty-five feet high. The foundation of the walls is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been two hundred years before the time of Christ. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For 1,500 miles the wall goes over plain and mountain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite; and the rest of the structure solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or cannons, or precipices where there is a sheer descent of 1,000 feet. Small streams are arched over but on the larger streams the wall runs to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breast-works, or defences, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to any enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building or cost of this wall, is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses anything in ancient or modern times to which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.—*London (England) News.*

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

### STATE ITEMS.

MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The re election of Mr. J. H. Mills, Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, by a unanimous rising vote of the Masonic Grand Lodge, was a merited and well deserved compliment. Of all men in the State, Mr. Mills is best fitted for the place and has shown his faith by his works. He deserves a monument as high as the State House for his labors on behalf of the orphans.—*Raleigh Register.*

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.—The regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Western N. C. Railroad Company was held at Henry's, recently. All the directors were present except Messrs. Battle, Scales and Robinson. The president, Maj. J. W. Wilson, submitted a report showing the progress of the great State work, which was entirely satisfactory to the board. Work on the tunnel already extends beyond the shaft sunk near the centre of the Swannanoa tunnel, and is progressing at the rate of three feet per day. It is the opinion of the president and board of directors that this tunnel will be completed by the 1st day of June, 1878, and the road finished to Asheville by the 1st day of January, 1879. It is confidently expected that the company will be able to transport passengers across the Blue Ridge during the summer of 1878.—*Raleigh Observer.*

A BETTER DAY DAWNING.—In the Federal Court recently, Maj. R. C. Badger, U. S. District Attorney, made a motion to remove from office John Robinson, a U. S. Commissioner at Goldsboro, for transcending his duties as an officer. The charges against Robinson as reported to Maj. Badger and supported by competent proof were, that he had on divers occasions imposed fines on defendants tried before him and in one instance imprisoned a man on his failure to pay the fine, and the man is now in jail. The Court readily granted the motion.

While it is nothing more nor less than his duty, yet we are satisfied from the remarks of Maj. Badger, that none of that official corruption which is so prevalent in the Western district, will be tolerated in this, the Eastern district.

And again, the promptness of the Solicitor in disposing of this recreant official so summarily, and his expressed determination to root out every incompetent, unreliable and irresponsible official in the district, augurs for us that "better day coming" we have so long and fervently prayed for.

We hope that the good example of Maj. Badger will be emulated by the Solicitor of the Western district, and thus put an end to the infamous, wanton and disgraceful acts of Federal officials in North Carolina.—*Raleigh Observer.*

A STEAMBOAT ON THE YADKIN.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says: "Mr. Frank Brown has been at work some time trying to get a steamboat on the Yadkin river. He now has things in ship shape and will, we doubt not, in a short time have a boat plying between this place and points along the river as high up as Huntsville, in Yadkin county. This will prove a most convenient and serviceable thing for the people along the river as a cheap and quick way of transporting grain, etc., to mill and to market. Congress has been petitioned for an appropriation to aid in this work, said appropriation to be used in connection with the private subscriptions Mr. Brown has been getting up. Mr. Robbins has, we notice, introduced a bill asking for the survey of the river, which has been turned over to the Committee on Commerce. We sincerely hope and believe that the committee will report favorably. In the session of 1874-75 our State Legislature granted to certain parties a charter to run pole or steamboats from this point to Wilkesboro, which charter has been turned over to Mr. Brown and his associates for a term of years."


DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is the most general balsam ever used by sufferers from pulmonary diseases.

It is composed of herbal products, which have a specific effect on the throat and lungs; detaches from the air cells all irritating matter, causes it to be expectorated, and at once checks the inflammation which produces the cough. A single dose relieves the most distressing paroxysm, soothes acrymousness and enables the sufferer to enjoy quiet rest at night. Being a pleasant cordial, it tones the weak stomach, and is specially recommended for children.

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"Six, and all Croupy."

"I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tutt's Expectorant, I don't think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."

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"In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc."

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"Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold."

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has been made by Dr. TUTT, of New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old bachelors may now rejoice."

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attainable, and invite a careful inspection before making their purchases elsewhere.

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Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

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Industry, Competition and Close Application to Business

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We strive to please our patrons. COME AND SEE US when you visit Winston.

Your Friends,

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of prices surprisingly cheap. [illegible]

A beautiful line of Gulloon and Hamerlee Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

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Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

I call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents *just received*, consisting of Toilet Sets, Vases, Card Stands, &c.

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In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that the best care of those who buy of us is a guarantee to taking care of ourselves, that winning our patrons' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,

Nov. 29-1y. J. REICKENDERFER.

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Capital - - 200,000.

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Sep. 17, 1877. 7-1y

THE FAMOUS

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSETS

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads $1 50.

Nursing Corsets $2

UNEQUALLED IN BEAUTY STYLE AND COMFORT.

Approved by the best Physicians. Also

Cooley's Celebrated Cork Corsets at $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50.

For sale by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1877. 57-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1877, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the residence of the late J. M. Stafford, the following property, to wit:

2 MULES, 2 HORSES,
1 STILL and FIXTURES,
12 HEAD OF HOGS,
1 JERSEY WAGON,
1 TOP BUGGY,
1 one horse WAGON,
1 four horse WAGON, 1 two horse CARRIAGE and HARNESS,

and many other articles of property too tedious to mention.

F. P. STAFFORD,
O. E. NISSEN } Executors.

November 27, 1877.

S. E. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR

*Iron, Nails, Stoves, Window Glass, Sash, Blinds and Doors,*

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

AND

HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

AND

HEATER.

Dr. V. O. Thompson,

Druggist & Pharmaceutist,

Winston, N. C.

HAS THE Oldest and Largest Drug House in Winston. He is constantly increasing and improving his stock.

Goods are sold as cheap as any reliable house can sell.

Particular attention paid to compounding medicines.

Call on us before purchasing.

PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS

A SPECIALTY.

November 29, 1877. 12 mos.

1819. 1877.

The American Farmer:

The Pioneer and Standard of American Farm JOURNALS.

Especially adapted to the systems and crops of this section.

PROGRESSIVE BUT PRUDENT.

SCIENTIFIC BUT PRACTICAL.

Its editors have the assistance of a large number of correspondents, who are among the first men in the Agricultural profession, as can now. Numbers for the last three months of 1877 sent free to all new subscribers, for 1878, received before January 1.

$3 a year. To clubs of five or more only $2.

SAMUEL SANDS & SON, Publishers,
128 W. Baltimore St. (Sign of Golden Plow)
BALTIMORE, MD.

The American Farmer and the People's Press will be clubbed together and sent one year for $3 00.

## LOCAL DIRECTORY.

### Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, in the Hall over Siddall's Store, at 8 o'clock. T. H. MASTEN, N. G.
F. M. KEITH, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, Scribe. J. H. SHULTZ, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, C. C. J. H. SHULTZ, K of R & S.

SALEM LODGE, No. 80, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the 1st Thursday in every month, sameHall as above, at 7½ o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M. E. A. EBERT, Secretary.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 4, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall at Winston, each first and third Friday night of every month. C. S. HAUSER, Sec. H. T. BAHNSON, H. P.

WINSTON LODGE, I. O. O. G. T., Meets in Commissioners' Hall, Salem, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock. J. R. JOHNSON, W. C. T. W. S. COWELL, Jr., Secretary.

### Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 6:30 o'clock, A. M., to 5:30 P. M., and one hour after the R. R. mail is open during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday, the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 7:15, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Gemianton, Walnut Cove, Saura-town and Pine Hall. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 7 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.


**JOB PRINTING,**

*of every description done at this Office, in First Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.*


## LOCAL ITEMS.

SHORTEST DAY.—Friday, the 21st.

RE-OPENING of through freight fills the depot.

A DROVE of 287 hogs passed through town Tuesday.

BROWN'S Warehouse is being considerably enlarged.

SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS has a new whistle. A big fellow.

FOR Christmas Shoes, go to W. S. MARTIN, Winston, N. C. ‡

CHESTNUTS are bought from wagons at $1.25 a bushel.

Mr. FRANK CLOUD, late of Surry County, has been appointed on the police force of Winston.

COST of the new Protestant Episcopal Church will be between $2,800 and $3,000.

THE thermometer stood 70 degrees in the shade at 3 P. M., Monday. How's that for Dec. 17th.

SAD, but true, that delinquents are called on for the last time to fork over corporation taxes.

Rev. Mr. LICHTENTHALER delivered a very good sermon in the Moravian Church, Sunday morning.

OUR mail agent, J. P. Vest, Esq., has laid aside his citizens dress, sporting now the U. S. rig of blue and bright buttons.

THE PRICE of Nails and Iron has been reduced at the Hardware Store of S. E. Allen. ‡

NEW YEAR.—We'll soon be in 1878. Don't forget to purchase an Almanac.—The Farmer's and Planter's is the one.

POULTRY YARDS of some are infected with a new disease, which is called "Chicken Diptheria." It plays havoc with the feathered tribe.

THERE will be an organization meeting of the stock members of Salem Water Supply Company, January 10th, '78.—See notice.

CHRISTMAS, the holiday season, is but a few days distant. All seem busy making due preparation for the celebration and observance of this anticipated time of pleasure.

WE noticed that some very bad places along the side-walks on Main and back streets have been "fixed up" all right by order of our worthy board of city fathers.

Mr. MARTIN, the shoe and hat man, has hung out a newly painted sign. He's a clever gentleman and will sell you a shoe or hat all right.

RUNAWAY.—Mr. F. W. Meller's horse hitched in front of his confectionery store in Winston, becoming frightened last Wednesday, broke loose and attempted "git up and git," but was soon caught before any serious damage could be done.

You can get it at the Hardware Store. ‡

SAM has improved appearance about his barber-shop by a fresh coat of paint.

QUITE an ugly hole on the platform at the Depot.

REFUSE GRANITE of Court-House fence is used for street-grading purposes.

IN visiting Winston be sure to call in at the Hardware Store. ‡

LASH'S WAREHOUSE will be enlarged 50x60 feet.

FOR STYLISH HATS go to W. S. MARTIN, Winston, N. C. ‡

STOKES County contributed one (col.) to the penitentiary, convicted of larceny and sentenced for five years.

I. O. O. G. TEMPLARS have removed their Lodge rooms to the Tobacco Association Hall, in Winston.

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS come in by the wagon cloath. Sold as low as five cents per pound, gross.

OCCASIONAL visions of individuals with cedar bushes and moss on their backs, tell the tale of forth-coming Christmas decorations.

CHRISTMAS will soon be on hand and it behooves all of us to see that our friends are remembered. S. E. Allen has some very appropriate goods for you. ‡

A QUINTETTE of our Silver Cornets were out in one end of town Saturday night, discoursing of the "Sweet bye and bye," and other popular airs for the "fairer ones."

SHIPPED.—Some twenty-odd dressed turkey's were shipped from the depot last week by Mr. Womack, of Winston. Chickens, butter, &c., are also being exported by other enterprising gentlemen.

ARRESTED.—The Charlotte *Observer* says, Wm. A. Hendricks, a tobacco peddler from Davie County, with two teams, was arrested and sent on to Statesville, last week, teams and all.

THE young men of Winston have a very good gymnasium apparatus erected in a vacant building, below Brown's Warehouse. There are a goodly number of nightly attendants.

CLINGMAN'S BOOK, being selections from the speeches and writings of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, of N. C., with additions and explanatory notes. For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

THE little town of Mocksville, Davie County, is only 20 miles distant. But yet, if you want to send a letter or anything by mail, the route carries it by way of Greensboro and Salisbury. Why can't we have it more direct?

Two youthful athletes, Mr. Wat. Martin of Winston, and G. Shore, of Salem, while participating in exercises on gymnasiums last week, met with accidents, the former coming off with a skinned physique, the latter with a sprained wrist.

WHEN you want *Hardware* of any kind, S. E. ALLEN, in Winston, you'll always find, ever ready and willing your wants to supply, at prices that are sure to satisfy. His stock is comeplete and very large, and to show his wares he makes no charge; his clerks, too, are obliging and polite, and to please customers they do what is right. So we advise you all, on ALLEN to call, when you want Hardware, large or small, for he will give your a bargain, and we'll bet our old hat, you'll be waited upon in a style that will please you, by *John* and *Nat.* †

PERSONALS.—Mr. C. Winkler left for his western home Tuesday morning.

Mr. Dodge and Lady left Friday for Fort Levenworth, Kansas, where they will spend the winter with their son, Col. Dodge, of the U. S. Army.

Mr. Winstead and family have removed from Winston, to their former home in Person county.

Mr. Harry Ormsby, after a few months sojourn in Salem, returned to New York Wednesday.

Mr. Ormsby had under his care and protection, as far as his destination, Miss O. Starr, *en route* for England.

TOBACCO.—In conversation with a well to do farmer from the lower edge of Surry County, the other day, we learned that in his section, tobacco raisers are out of sorts at the abundance, inferiority and consequent low price of the weed.—Some are favoring the opinion, that if more attention was paid to the cultivation of cerial crops, and more interest manifested in the raising of cattle and stock it would pay better, and seem determined to give the latter at least a fair trial.

EAST SALEM CHAPEL is a neat building, and beautifully located about a mile from town. There is also a Sunday School in connection, which, although not large in point of numbers, has an able corps of workers at its head.

The consecration services of the little Chapel was held Sunday afternoon. The building was filled and a large number collected on the outside to witness the ceremony, which was conducted by Bishop Ed. A. deSchweinitz and Rev. E. Rondthaler, who delivered eloquent addresses, together with other friends who assisted in the services.

EARABEE, a colored traveling divine, is carrying on a big meeting at one of the negro missions in Winston, for the colored people.

CLOSING EXERCISES of Salem Female Academy will take place this (Thursday) evening, in the Chapel of that Institution. Invitations have been issued.

MORE CONCERT.—We learn that a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental music will be given in Tise's Hall for benefit of the Episcopal Church, between Christmas and New Year.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely for sale. Enquire at the BOOKSTORE.

A FRACAS occurred in Winston on Tuesday evening last, between Messrs. Debrell of Richmond, and Mr. L. B. Waller. The parties were up before the Magistrate and bound over to next Court.

KILLED HIS WIFE.—The Mt. Airy *Watchman* says: "Wm. Cloud, of Patrick County, Va., knocked his wife in the head and then cut her throat."

Mr. I. W. Durham, the enterprising marble-yard man wishes to announce that he is making a specialty of work for Moravian Grave-yards. Lettering plain or ornamental cut as desired. Read his advertisement on last page. Speaks for itself.

EFFORTS are being made to re-open the post-office at Martin's Lime Kiln, Stokes County, says the Danbury *Reporter*. It will be of great convenience to people in that section.

[We thought the matter was all arranged.]

FISH PONDS.—A few of our farmers have started a new feature in the way of fish ponds along branches, in which the tiny tribe seemingly flourish. With the certain growth of our towns, some day this model idea promises to be a source of some profit.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Jelm Simmons, one of the oldest and most worthy citizens of Surry county, died at his residence, near Hollow Springs, on Thursday night last, at the advanced age of 104 years.—*Mt. Airy Watchman.*

WINSTON can boast of a cheap horse purchased for $1.75. Tommy at the Merchants' is the present owner of this moveable frame of bones. First rate article for a Christmas wheelbarrow rolling, and would make a model hat rack. Is kept well blanketed for fear the howling blasts of winter might blow the hay as well as life out of him.

MR. BATTLE'S LECTURE, at Tise's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, was highly entertaining. The subject, "Nothing New Under the Sun," was ably handled and came about as near proving the fact as possible. The allusion to progress was amusing in the outset, but the finale did ample justice to the great progressive age we live in.

KERNERSVILLE UNION STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL is in high anticipation of an Entertainment on eve of December 27th.

Plenty of Music, Recitations and Scriptural Exercises to fill up the order of the evening. Decorations, Trees, gifts, all sorts of goodies and bad weather in view.

GOV. VANCE will furnish, free of charge, 30,000 fish for the stocking of Dan river, to be delivered at Winston, to any one who will receive them. The U. S. Fish Commission is one of the best institutions ever inaugurated by the Government for the benefit of the people generally, and we are pleased to learn that the efforts to stock our rivers with choice varieties of fish have been at least in part successful.

WE were a little surprised at the venturesomeness of some, who are in the habit of waiting in the big fill near the depot for the incoming train, and at the first sound of the locomotive start for the depot in a run. Occasionally a stumble and fall with bruised shins, is the consequence, but should the "iron-horse" overtake them a far worse fate would be in store.

THE YOUNG MEN'S READING CLUB held a meeting Saturday night, at which measures for a more rigid enforcement of the rules and regulations were brought up and discussed, but owing to the limited number present (it being a call meeting) further move in the matter was postponed till the time for regular meeting, the last Thursday in December, at which a number of propositions for the farther advancement and attractions of the rooms will be acted upon.

MORE PORKERS. — Two home hogs were slaughtered last Thursday, netting 340 and 268.

Sylvester Miller comes up with two weighing [illegible] and 322.

Mr. [illegible] (brother) pulled 600 [illegible].

C. [illegible] two weighing 203 [illegible].

J. [illegible] 5 and 276.

C. A. [illegible] the pile netting [illegible] pounds.

John A. Styers, Old Town Township, killed two hogs, 164 months old, which weighed 342 and [illegible].

DURING the latter portion of last week the towns were filled with wagons, bringing various articles of produce. Chickens, eggs, butter, etc., returning loaded with a goodly supply of merchandise.

Friday evening, while strolling up town, we counted 30 odd covered vehicles encamped for the night. The trade was also lively this week.

INFERIOR COURT JURORS.—The following is the list of Jurors drawn for the Inferior Court for Stokes county, February term, 1878:

F. E. Petree, Milton Ward, John Bondurant, W. G. Slate, I. W. Lasley, P. J. Peek, Jr., B. A. Mitchell, C. C. Smith, Abel Edwards, Sr., S. M. Goff, David Smith, D. P. Tilly, W. C. Vilas, A. J. Tilly, D. W. Steele, Joel Snider, James Hennis, Jr., J. E. Simmons, W. A. Estes, Wm. Blackburn, Mason T. Glenn, Sam'l. Blount, Joseph Nunn, Alexander James, Raleigh Brim, W. R. Francis, J. C. Branson, W. M. Barnes, S. W. Blackburn, E. H. Young.—*Danbury Reporter.*

## A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermixed in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Serve Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent.—Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

[*Advertisement.*]

*Messrs, Editors:*—

You will please publish the following proceedings of the press law operations, made against me on my lands by the colored school committee in South Fork township:

They applied to the Commissioners' Court for an order to take one acre of my land for their school-house site, and chose John Crater, John Butner and Asa Jones to lay off this land. Now, I am going to show to the public how low down they have acted against me and my land. They wanted to take a certain corner of my land at the public road, which corner I reserved for my own benefit at the road; and I told them that if they would put the school house on Crater's land, I would give them the wood off one-half acre *gratis*, on which land was much the best place for the house. They would not do so, and after a considerable dispute about this matter, they pretended they were going home and went off of my land and I went to the house. After I left, they went back and laid off an acre about fifty yards from the corner, taking eight rods wide and twenty rods long, running the long way towards the heart of my wood. It shows they tried to damage me all they could with the one acre the law allowed. If they had laid it off about square, it would have showed the principle of gentlemen; but as it is it looks just like as if you throw down a mouthful of meat to a dog; he has but one mouth and he will grab as far in the middle of it as he can, and their proceeding shows just like the dog to the meat.

I went to the Commissioners' Court with three witnesses to show to the Court how unfair they treated me, but the court would not hear to my evidence and approved this ungentlemanly proceeding. I contend they have done that which they would not want any person to do to them. This shows like they think more of the darky than of white people. When men take a man's land in such an unreasonable shape I think they will be held accountable in the Judgment Day.

Now, gentlemen, I have a right to say they treated me low down. I am not opposed to the colored school; let the colored people have learning, and perhaps we wont have to board so many in our county hotel with the whites. Now, gentlemen, if any man or set of men find me doing so spitefully to my neighbor, in order to take sides with a darky, tell the public of it. Respectfully,

JOHNSON VEST.

## DIED.

Departed this life, at West Salem, Ill., on Sunday Dec., 2d, Mrs. LYDIA WALK (m. n. Rothrock) relict of Charles G. Walk. For more than 20 years a sufferer, she bore her affliction with Christian fortitude, waiting patiently for her release. Aged 71 years, 9 months, and 8 days.

In Winston, on Sunday, 16th inst., infant daughter of W. B. and S. Glenn. A tender bud taken from this earth, to bloom so sweet in heaven.

## OBITUARY.

JOHN D. STAFFORD was born June 16th, 1855, and died December the 12th, 1877, aged 22 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The subject of this brief sketch, was the son of the late Jno. M. Stafford, Esq., who died last March.—So soon did the son follow his father!

Again and again has death, with his sharp sickle, visited this family, but has ever found his victims ready. The warnings which were given, were heeded, and refuge taken in the arms of Jesus Christ. Our young friend and brother was the subject of many prayers, and being pointed to Jesus Christ,—the Way, the Truth and the Life,—through repentance and faith he accepted Christ as his personal Saviour, and received the witness of the Spirit bearing witness with his spirit that he was a child of God, and was enabled to rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

As another evidence of the new life, he exhorted his friends to abstain from every thing that was wrong, and prepare to meet him in heaven. Surely such counsels and warnings, so earnestly given by one so young, so true, under circumstances so impressive, at the end of this life, upon the very border of the eternal state, will not be allowed to pass unheeded.

At times he was so conscious of the sustaining influence of the presence of Almighty God and a heavenly host of happy spirits, that to be with him seemed the very gate of heaven.

Thus has passed from our midst one so young, so hopeful. In the death of this young man we are taught the weakness of our grasp upon health and life. The seeds of our dissolution are sown in our mortal bodies, our foundation is in the dust;—therefore the warning is given, be ye ready.

Our young friend has passed from this uncertain state to his permanent home, where sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more.

Farewell! dear brother, friend; may we all be prepared to live with thee in heaven.

## THE MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| BACON AND LARD: | |
| Western Sides, | 8 to 10 |
| Country, | 10½ to 12 |
| Shoulders, | 9 to 11 |
| Hams, | 11 to 12 |
| Lard, | 12 to 13 |
| GRAIN: | |
| Corn, | 00 to 50 |
| Wheat, | $1 10 to 1 35 |
| Oats, | 40 to 00 |
| Flour (per 100 lbs.) | 2 50 to 3 00 |
| Meal, " " " | 1 50 to 1 75 |
| Chops, " " " | 1 50 to 1 75 |
| Rice, Carolina, | 10 to 12 |
| Flax Seed per bush., | 1 00 to 0 00 |
| PRODUCE | |
| Apples, green, | 30 to 50 |
| Eggs, | 15 to 00 |
| Butter, | 20 to 25 |
| Feathers, | 40 to 50 |
| Beeswax, | 25 to 28 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, | 50 to 0 00 |
| " Irish, | 50 to 0 00 |
| Hay, | 40 to 50 |
| Orchard Grass (per bushel) | 3 25 |
| Millet Seed (per lb.) | 8 |
| Blackberries, | 5½ a 6 cents. |
| Apples, Extra Fine, | 4 a 5 " |
| " Sliced, | 3 a 4 " |
| " Common, | 2 " |
| Cherries, Seeded, | 12½ to " |
| Plums, Seeded, | 10 " |
| Peaches, halves, unpeel'd, | 5 " |
| " mixed, | 4 " |
| " quarters, | 3 " |
| " peeled, extra, | 6 to 10 " |
| " ordinary, | 5 to 8 " |

### Winston Tobacco Market.

CORRECTED BY PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE.

LUGS—Red, 2 00 to 3 50; Bright, 4 00 to 7 00; Fancy, 8 00 to 12 00.

LEAF—Red, 3 00 to 5 00; Bright, 6 00 to 10 00.

WRAPPERS—Bright, 10 00 to 16 00; Fine, 20 00 to 35 00.

FANCY—None.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 12—Bacon, 9 a 10 Corn, 50; Wheat 1.25 a 1.40; Corn Whisky 2.00; Brandy 2.25.

RICHMOND.—Tobacco ranging from 4 to 60; Wheat 1.35 a 1.45; Corn, 50 a 58.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 14.—Corn 55 a 60; Flour 3.25 a 3.35; Wheat 1.25 a 1.40.

MEMPHIS.—Wheat, 75 a 105; Corn, 55 a 56; Lard, 10 a 11; Flour, 4 50 a 6 85.

LOUISVILLE.—Flour, 4 50 a 7 00; Corn, 47 a 50; Oats, 33 a 35.

NEW ORLEANS.—Corn, 56; Oats, 34 a 40.

CINCINNATI.—Flour, 5 70 a 5 85; Wheat, 1 18 a 1 25; Corn, 41 a 42; Oats, 30 a 33; Bacon, 7; Hogs, 3 72 a 4 50.


## NOTICE.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the Salem Water Supply Company will meet in Commissioner's Hall, Salem, N. C., Thursday evening, January 10th, 1878, at 8 o'clock, for organization.

C. S. HAUSER, Clerk Superior Court.
Dec. 17th-'77—no51 4t.

**The First National Bank,**
OF SALEM, N. C., Dec., 8, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, will be held at their banking-house, on Tuesday January 8th, 1878, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

A SPLENDID LOT OF
**NEW PAPETRIES**
(BOXES OF PAPER)
**OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,**
JUST OPENED AT THE
Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

CARPETS, CARPETS,
# CARPETS.

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and better assortment of Carpets to select from than has ever been kept in the place before. *That want is now fully supplied.* We have secured the exclusive use of

**Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,**

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the CARPET EXHIBITOR, we show from a Sample just how the Carpet looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLESALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the *Largest Houses* in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale house.

We keep samples of all

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

which *are not kept in stock* outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now *become popular*, and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for *cash* as you can buy for *cash* in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A CARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measure of your room and we guarantee to suit you.

Please call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

**PATTERSON & CO.,**
CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

**PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.**

A NO. 5 WASHINGTON HAND PRESS,
OR
HALF-MEDIUM
**GORDON PRESS.**
BOTH IN GOOD ORDER.
Inquire at this OFFICE.

**Clingman's Book,**

Being selections of speeches and writings of Hon. THOS L. CLINGMAN, of N. C., for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

## GUIDE BOOK
OF
## N. W. NORTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned propose to publish, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers have been obtained, a

**COMPLETE GUIDE BOOK**

for North Western North Carolina.

The opening chapters will contain revised and corrected sketches of

SALEM
AND THE MORAVIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
THE TOBACCO INTERESTS OF
FORSYTH COUNTY,
and the rapid growth and prosperity of
WINSTON.

These two chapters alone will be worth ten times the price of the book.

The additional chapters will embrace lively and interesting sketches of the

BEAUTIFUL PIEDMONT REGION
of STOKES & SURRY Counties, noticing
PIEDMONT SPRINGS, SAURATOWN MOUNTAINS,
CASCADE, MOORE'S KNOB,
not forgetting Surry's grand old peak
THE PILOT MOUNTAIN,
so well known to tourists and pleasure parties.

MT. AIRY AND WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, will have a notice in its pages.

THE PINNACLES OF THE DAN, will have a spirited description.

WILKES County, with its breezy hills and fertile valleys will not be forgotten.

ASHE County, with its glorious peaks, splendid grazing lands, and limpid waters will receive due attention, as well as the

ORE KNOB COPPER MINES,
said to be the richest south of Lake Superior.

WATAUGA'S majestic mountains and grand scenery, will receive attention.

CALDWELL, ALLEGHANY, ALEXANDER, YADKIN, DAVIE, DAVIDSON, ROWAN and IREDELL Counties have excellent farming lands, watered by such noble rivers as the Catawba and the Yadkin, the lowlands of which are inexhaustible.

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# POETRY.

## THE LIFE CLOCK.

There is a little magic clock,
No human eye hath seen,
That beateth on and beateth on,
From morning until e'en.

And when the soul is wrapped in sleep,
All silent and alone,
It ticks, and ticks the livelong night,
And never stayeth down.

Oh! wondrous is that work of art,
Which knells the passing hour;
But art ne'er formed nor mind conceived
The life-clock's magic power.

Nor set in gold or decked with gems,
By wealth and pride possessed;
But rich or poor, high or low,
Each bears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid budding flowers,
All still and lofty glides,
Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat,
It warns of passing tides.

When threat'ning darkness gathers o'er,
And hope's bright vision flee,
Like the sullen strokes of the muffled oar,
It breatheth heavily.

When passion nerves the warrior's arm
For deeds of hate and wrong,
Though heeded not the fearful sound,
The knell is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft,
And tender words are spoken,
Then fast and wild it rattles on,
As if with love 'twere broken.

Such is the clock that measures life,
Of flesh and spirit blended;
And thus 'twill run within the breast,
Till that strange life is ended.

# HUMOROUS.

**Setting His Clock by the Moon.**

John McAnulty, the weather prophet, was in town this week. He was wearing a cape that looked at first sight like the skin of some wild animal, but on further investigation it proved to be a colt's hide, tanned with the mane and hair on it. We are always glad to see Mr. McAnulty. He knows more about the moon and the weather than any other man living. After a few preliminary remarks on mines and minerals, on which subjects he converses fluently, he opened his favorite topic. "You see," he began earnestly, "I was right about the frost. We had a few light skiffs, its true, but the fust killin' frost came precisely at the the time I predicted. And now about this cold snap. It's very easily explained. Whenever the moon crosses the line the weather is bound to be cold."

"What line are you alluding to Mr. McAnulty?" we interrupted.

"Bring me a Salem almaneck right quick and I'll make it as plain as daylight. Well, if you havn't got one it don't matter. It's the zodiac. Now, I'll bet you a two-year bull calf against a couple of milk crocks that you can't tell the position of the moon when it rises. Don't want to bet? Well, I'll tell you how I made the discovery. The other night my wife forgot to wind up the clock, and when I got up next morning I wanted to know what time it was, so I thought I'd just set it by the moon. I noticed that the moon was precisely one hour high. I got down my Salem almaneck and it said moon rises at 9:52.—Thinks I, by Ned, that's all wrong. I then looked in the next column and saw moon south 4:39. Well, I subtracted this from 9:52, and, knocking off an hour, as the moon was an hour high, I set the clock at 4:13. I was sorter puzzled about the moon rising at 9:52, so I made a calculation that the moon at that hour would be in the same position that the sun is at mid-day. And that is what the almaneck means. It means that the moon rises to its highest pint at 9:52."

"What about the clock?" we inquired, "did you set it right?"

"Well," replied Mr. McAnulty, "it was pine blank with the sun when it rose."—*Concord Sun.*

**Retorts of Maniacs.**

There are many instances on record where the keen wit of maniacs has discomfitted sane friends. Your true maniac may lack sense, but he rarely wants versatile wit.

"What brought you here?" asked a pert visitor.

"What will never bring you—too much brain."

Many persons possess culture and talent to an eminent degree. Some of the most gifted men have spent a large slice of their blasted lives within the gates of despair.

A distinguished Professor thought to puzzle a maniac by the query, "How long, my good fellow, can a man live without brains?"

The patient at once replied, "I don't know, doctor. How old are you?"

A Mr. Mann, startled at meeting a lunatic armed with a club, tried to soothe him with a pun: "I am a double man; one both by nature and name."

The other rejoined: "Do tell! Why I am a man beside myself. We two will fight you two."

Clubs won.

A young lady who devoted herself to her artist brother, whose mind was a little unhinged, once narrowly escaped falling a victim to one of his whims.—One day he showed her a carving knife, with the remark:

"Mabel, my dear, an odd idea occurs to me. I must paint the head of John the Baptist. Yours is an excellent study. So, if convenient, I will cut off your head. Lay it gently in my lay. My razor is exceedingly sharp. It will scarcely hurt you. Now then Mabel, you are bound for Heaven, sweet!"

His face showed no sign of jest. The lady felt her story was in chapter the last. He grasped tightly her hair.

"Well, Harry," said she, "that's a good idea. But why spoil my new lace? Let me go up stairs and change it dear?"

He nodded sullenly, and she escaped. John the Baptist adjourned.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## ABOUT HOGS.

Black or slate-colored pigs are freest from skin disease in hot climates. The choice is practically between the Essex and Berkshire for males with which to improve the native stock of hardy grubbers of the root-or-die variety. Those who have tried the former have been delighted at first, but, after a few years, begin to recall with longing the lean hams and thin but solid and flavorous bacon of the old race-horse breed. The trouble with the Essex pigs for the South is that they are not active enough. They are of the eat-and-sleep and sleep-and-awake-to-eat kind, and their grades are, of coarse, like them. The side fat is superb, and so is the leaf lard, and, so far, the breed is all that could be desired, but the hams and shoulders are too fat for profit, and the ham is not marbled with fat like the Berkshires. These (the Berk) are much more enterprising, more wide awake, less easily controlled, but good foragers. Their grades are a wonderful improvement upon the original stock, may be made very fat, and yet the proportion between fat and lean in the hams, shoulders and side pork or bacon, is such as to develop and preserve the excellences of their meat. The hams are large and rich, and juicy with diffused fat. Berkshires are not quite so easily fattened when penned and systematically fed as the Essex grade, but they will take much better care of themselves in the woods, and when penned for fattening may be finished off with half the feed the original "land pikes" would require.

With many northern and western breeders the Essex is a more profitable pig than the Berkshire, because his nature leads him to take little exercise, so that all he eats goes to flesh and fat. Respiration, which, if rapid, produces fat greatly, is with him never accelerated by moving about, and with plenty of feed, the sole burden of life is to digest it. This breed is pre-eminent among the black breeds, and excelled by none as fat producers.—*American Agriculturist.*

## WHAT IS HIGH FARMING?

An American farmer of note, after visiting England and examining with the critical eye of a practical and experienced agriculturist the system pursued there, says: "I am thoroughly confirmed in my old faith that the only good farmer of our future is to be the "high famer." There is a widely prevailing antipathy among the common farmers of our country against, not only the practice of high farming, but against the use of the phrase by agricultural writers. This is all wrong, and should be at once corrected. Through some misconception of the meaning of the phrase, and of its application, they have come to believe it synonymous with theoretical "book-fangled notions"—boasted progress, followed by disappointment and final failure. This is all an error. High farming simply means thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops, good feed, and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that misconceptions have arisen in the minds of doubting farmers who have been eye witnessesses to some of the spread-eagle experiments of enthusiastic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they knew how to manage than with practical experience on the farm. Bountiful crops and paying profits, of course, are what farmers who are depending upon the farm for an income are striving to obtain; and every year as it passes is reconfirming the opinion that profits are small, and will grow beautifully less where high farming is not practiced."

## A New Food for Horses.

A new mash for horses is now coming into use. It is thus described by a California paper: It is composed of 2 quarts of oats, 1 of bran and a half a pint of flax seed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed, add boiling water, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug and allowing it thus to rest for five hours; then stir the mass up well. The bran absorbs, while retaining the vapor and the linseed binds the oats and bran together; a greater quantity of flax seed would make the preparation too oily and less relished. One feed per day is sufficient; it is easily digested; and is especially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume rather than to their height, giving substance to the frame. Prof. Sanson reminds not to overlook food, in connection with the amelioration of stock. He considers oats, so generally given sheep, as objectionable and approaching the unprofitable; rams generally received 1 pound of oats daily; ewes half the quantity. Oats forming an exciting food, are especially suited to rams during the season they are to serve, but for hastening the development of young sheep they only build up the bones not the flesh.


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Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss ALCOTT, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas Number contains also the opening of a new Serial Story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, entitled "Tower-Mountain," by GUSTAVUS FRANKENSTEIN, admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly; "A Portrait of Miss Alcott," with a sketch of her life; several poems by Two Little American Girls; a Play, and a Christmas Carol (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

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*TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,*

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*The Picturesque Side of American Farm Life.*—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of SCRIBNER will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in SCRIBNER will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

*Roxy,*—by Edward Eggleston (author of The Hoosier Schoolmaster, &c.) This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Shirlaw, President of The American Art Association.

*American Sports.*—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States, the South, New England and Canada.

*Out-of-Door Papers.*—by John Burroughs, author of Wake Robin, &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on Tramping, Camping Out, and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled Birds and Birds, and illustaated by Fidelia Bridges.

*Architecture of Birds.*—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds' nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

*The Saddle-Horse.*—Col. George E. Waring, whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to these uses.

*Saxe Holm.*—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of SCRIBNER, beginning with Joe Hale's Red Stockings, to appear in January. This novelette chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

*His Inheritance.*—By Aldeline Trafton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

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North Carolina Railroad Division.

| TRAINS GOING EAST. | No 2 Daily | No. 4 Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 11 20 a. m. | ..... |
| Arrive Raleigh, | 4 10 p m. | ..... |
| Leave Raleigh, | 4 20 p. m. | 9 30 a. m. |
| Arrive Goldsboro. | 8 45 p. m. | 12 00 m. |
| TRAINS GOING WEST | No. 1 Daily | No. 3 Daily |
| Leave Goldsboro, | 7 30 a. m. | 4 00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Raleigh | 12 10 p m | 6 30 p m |
| Leave Raleigh, | 12 20 p m | ..... |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 4 52 p m | ..... |

SALEM BRANCH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Salem, daily except Sunday | at 8 40 a m | |
| Arrive at Greensboro, | " " | 10 40 am |
| Leave Greensboro, | " " | 5 30 p m |
| Arrive at Salem | " " | 7 30 pm |

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